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NEW YORK TIMES  
10 June 1985

# Angolan Rebel Rejects Partial Cuban Withdrawal

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Special to The New York Times

JAMBA, Angola, June 2 — The leader of the insurgents who seek the overthrow of the Marxist Government of Angola says he has rejected an American compromise proposal for the withdrawal of some of the Cuban soldiers in the country.

The Cubans back the Government in Luanda, which the insurgent leader, Jonas Savimbi, has been battling for 10 years.

In a speech and a news conference here, Mr. Savimbi also said he expected Government troops to mount a new offensive against his forces, which

claim to control the southeastern third of Angola.

Mr. Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, praised President Reagan for his stand toward the Soviet Union, but said he believed the State Department sought to undermine the White House with its policies in southern Africa.

## Backed by South Africa

Mr. Savimbi, who receives support from South Africa, is a central figure in the intertwined conflicts that Washington has been seeking to resolve in Angola and South-West Africa.

Chester A. Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, has sought for several years — so far without success — to obtain a withdrawal of Cuban soldiers from Angola in return for a South African pullout from South-West Africa, widely known as Namibia, and independence for the territory.

United States officials acknowledge that Mr. Savimbi is an important figure, since his guerrilla forces tie down large numbers of Government and Cuban soldiers. But publicly, he has been excluded from discussions that Mr. Crocker has conducted with the Angolan and South African Governments. Recently Mr. Crocker presented a compromise proposal to South

Africa and Angola.

At a news conference today in this bush encampment, which he calls a provisional capital, Mr. Savimbi said he had seen the latest United States proposals. "We reject them because of the fact that they call for 6,000 Cubans to remain in our country," he said. Details of the proposals had not previously been made known.

## Wants All Cubans Out

Mr. Savimbi, whose forces lost to Cuban-backed rivals in the civil war that surrounded Angola's independence in 1975, said all Cubans had to be withdrawn from Angola before he would negotiate with the Luanda leadership on forming a government of national unity that would prepare the nation for its first elections.

He called on Congress to repeal legislation prohibiting covert aid to his forces. The legislation, called the Clark Amendment, was enacted in 1976 after the Central Intelligence Agency and South African forces became embroiled in the civil war, supporting groups opposed to the Cuban-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which rules in Luanda.

He also urged the United States not to recognize the Luanda Government. American recognition and financial aid are thought to be part of a package of proposals to reduce or eliminate the Cuban presence in Angola.

Mr. Savimbi was speaking after he and leaders of anti-Soviet insurgent movements from Afghanistan, Laos and Nicaragua signed an agreement to cooperate as the Democratic International, a body sponsored by a group of

conservative Americans headed by Lewis E. Lehrman, the millionaire Republican who ran for Governor of New York in 1982. The group has been likened to the kind of alliances fostered in the past by Moscow among pro-Soviet guerrilla organizations.

Mr. Savimbi said that when President Reagan was re-elected last year, the 12,000 to 13,000 inhabitants of Jamba, close to the border with South-West Africa, rejoiced. But in a speech at a military parade, the rebel leader accused the State Department of undermining the White House, apparently by negotiating with Luanda while publicly ignoring him.

"The Russians will not stop unless we stop them," he said. "The United States has to assume its own responsibility toward those who love freedom."